

# American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

## NEWSLETTER



NEWSLETTER NUMBER SEVENTY-THREE

APRIL 1970

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United States of America

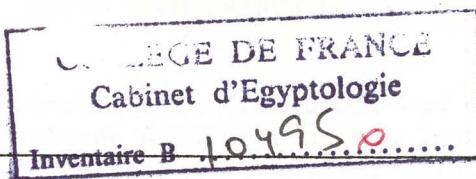
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AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT  
INCORPORATED

20 NASSAU STREET  
PRINCETON, N.J. 08540  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TELEPHONE: 609-921-3797

NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA  
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO,  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC



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The editor invites commentary, to be considered for publication in future issues, on  
Newsletter contents.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

The President of ARCE, Gustave E. von Grunebaum, has announced that the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee will meet at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University in New York City on Saturday, May 23, 1970. Donald P. Hansen of the Institute is making arrangements for the meetings.

Wheels on the Smithsonian application for research funds for 1970-71 finished grinding on March 1 in Princeton. We hope they're now turning toward favorable action in Washington.

Princeton University's 21st Annual Mid-East Conference, devoted this year to "Urban Planning and Urban Prospects in the Near East and North Africa", was held on April 9 and 10. ARCE Treasurer and Director of Princeton's Program in Near Eastern Studies, L. Carl Brown, was director of the conference, which drew a dozen specialists from the Near East, as well as some 70 representatives of U.S. business, government, and higher education.

Among topics considered during the parley were the traditional Islamic city, quantitative and qualitative change in Near Eastern urban life since the 19th century, and reports on planning and progress in selected cities. The meeting also focused attention on a 20-year projection of the Near Eastern City, attempting to analyze what it will look like and what new goods and services will be required.

Goal of the conference was to help concerned architects, historians, urban planners, and social scientists from both East and West, to confer on mutual problems, and formulate new ideas in a form meaningful to those responsible for Near and Middle Eastern urban growth.

Hassan Fathy, one of the newly elected honorary members of ARCE and former Professor of Architecture and Town Planning, Faculty of Fine Arts, Cairo, prepared a paper entitled, "Constancy, Transposition and Change in City Design for the Arab City of the Future".

Roushdy F. Botros, Chairman of the Department of Architecture and Planning, Ain-Shams University, Cairo, chose the topic "The Changing Urban Pattern in the Arab City since 1800 and the Practical Approach to Its Future Urbanization with Special Emphasis on Old Cairo".

"Cairo: Perspective and Prospectus" was prepared by Mrs. Janet Abu-Lughod, Associate Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University.

Richard Ettinghausen of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and on the ARCE Board of Governors, presented the after-dinner talk on Friday, "Muslim Cities: Old and New".

Morroe Berger, Princeton Professor of Sociology and ARCE Executive Committee member, was a discussant of "Constancy, Transposition and Change in City-Design for the Arab City of the Future."

An exhibit on "The Near Eastern City since 1800" was featured at the University Art Museum concurrently with the conference. Mrs. Elizabeth Ettinghausen was chairman of the exhibit, a comprehensive representation of the past, present and future of

several Near and Middle Eastern cities, including Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Istanbul, Algiers and Tunis.

Of special interest to students of Egypt were:

Photographs

- "Principal Square in Grand Cairo, with Murad Bey's Palace" from Luigi Mayer, Views of Egypt, 1812
- "East meets West" near Khan Khabili: traditional craftsman sewing a rug in front of a smart modern shop
- Outdoor Friday service in the massive al-Metwaly
- In the streets of Cairo, a woman carrying pottery jugs to market

Pictures

- David Roberts' "Cairo: the silk merchants' bazaar"
- An Egyptian artist's "The City", an interesting contemporary straw on canvas

Model of Old Cairo, circa 1800

Koran stand, beautifully carved in the 19th century

Population chart 1800-1980, projecting a population for Cairo of 7 million by 1980 from 4 million in 1960

Master Plan Map of Cairo and its proposed future

Colored Slides of Cairo and other cities, shown continuously and accompanied by

Music, (taped), including:

Ya Reim Wadi Thaqif, (pt. 1) sung by Nagah Salimar

Ya Raitni Ma Hawitez (pt. 1) sung by Nagah Salimar

Ma'Abad El Hob (pt. 2) sung by Tariq Abdul Haken

Wulida Al-Huda (part) (Arab) lyrics by Ahmad Shawqi, music by Riad Al-Sunbati, sung by Umm Kulthum

It should be noted that this skeletal outline of only Egyptian items is not meant to be a review of the total exhibit in its richness, color and excitement. Among the myriad of displays were a view of many capital cities - government offices, parliament buildings and palaces; an ornate turquoise and white double cupboard door and highly gilded, elaborately decorated squinches from the Quwatli house in Damascus (these from the Kevorkian Foundation); several Turkish rugs; and in contrast photos of newly planned cities, and planned expansion of cities.

Called by one critic second only to a visit to the Near East, the exhibit portrayed very effectively the Near Eastern city - its history, beauty, wealth, problems and its people.

"Excess foreign currency" funds available under Public Law 480, by which the ARCE-sponsored research projects in Egypt are financed, are increased in the current federal budget requests. Other foreign study and research programs, however, do not promise to survive.

Ward Morehouse, of New York State University, has recently distributed a memo to persons interested in Federal support of international education urging them to write their congressmen, and chairmen of appropriation committees and subcommittees, presenting their views on the importance of international education. Dr. Morehouse states that the NDEA Title VI program of support to foreign language and area studies in American colleges and universities which has been emasculated in the fiscal 1971 budget (from \$12.8 million to \$4.9 million) may be totally eliminated in the fiscal 1972 budget.

If you have not received a copy of Dr. Morehouse's memo which contains the names of key congressmen involved, you may request one from him directly at: The University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, Albany, New York 12224.

The Office of External Research of the U.S. Department of State, has published Foreign Affairs Research, Special Papers Available, Near East and South Asia, March 1970, one of a series listing social science research papers added to the Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center since 1964. If you would like a copy, or wish to submit papers for documentation by the Office of External Research in the future, you may write: E. Raymond Platig, Director, Office of External Research, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Since publication of the January Newsletter, final reports have been received from ARCE Fellows Arthur E. Goldschmidt, Jr. on "The Egyptian Nationalist Party" and Howard D. Rowland on "The Arab-Israeli Conflict As Reflected in Arabic Fictional Prose Literature"; and a progress report from Ralph M. Coury on "The Development of Arab Nationalism in Egypt Between The Two World Wars".

We understand that the Geographical Society of Egypt offers the best collection of histories, memoirs and travel accounts, in Western languages, of Egypt from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

Another "gem" is that in Cairo one may find Arabic books and references, beautifully bound in leather, at remarkably low cost.

Procedures of possible interest to members and colleagues: Applications from foreign nationals (especially Egyptians) for employment in the United States will be reviewed by the U.S. Director; the dossiers of suitable candidates will be circulated to possible users among the ARCE membership and/or the applicant referred to the MESA Placement Service.

Applications from students desiring field experience will be handled as follows: If the student has had no previous field experience, it will be suggested to him that he obtain initial experience in the U.S. If, on the other hand, he already has adequate field experience in the U.S. or abroad, he will be referred directly to the ARCE Field Directors to whom he then should write on his own initiative.

We regret the late publication of the January Newsletter. The printer kept the copy about two months, and we wished the issue to be printed because of the length of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting and the By-Laws. However, now that we are returning to the mimeograph system, we hope to publish each issue on schedule.

SCENE FROM THE SOUTH WALL OF A COURT AT THE TEMPLE OF KHONSU IN KARNAK

by Charles Francis Nims

(Editor's note: The following article is taken from the news letter sent recently to the Oriental Institute by Dr. Nims, Field Director of the ARCE-sponsored Epigraphic and Architectural Survey of scenes and inscriptions from monuments about Thebes.)

The early copiers of ancient Egyptian scenes and inscriptions chose those which seemed to them the most interesting. As a result, historical and other long inscriptions were emphasized while religious scenes were neglected. The ones copied from the Theban temples often were only isolated scenes. It was only with the publications of the Epigraphic Survey that equal attention was given to all the reliefs on the walls of a single temple.

As one turns through the plates of the later volumes of Medinet Habu it may appear that there is a monotonous procession of pictures of the king offering to some deity. When the depictions and their accompanying inscriptions are examined more carefully it will be discovered that there is a great deal of differentiation of subject. The careful consideration of certain individual scenes helps to fill the gaps in our knowledge and to explain facets of ancient history and culture which had not been well understood.

In the Temple of Khonsu, which is now the object of the Survey's attention, many of the reliefs have elements not known from earlier periods. One such scene on the south wall of the court helps, we believe, to make clearer the history and the use of a building complex at Karnak which has puzzled many scholars.

Here the Pharaoh, Herihor, is offering to deities who are within a shrine. Two are identified as Amon and Amunet (the female counterpart of Amon) "who-are-in (the building) 'The Hearing Ear,' within Amon's domain," while between them stands a small royal figure called "Amenhotep-of-the-Date-Palm." Before the shrine stands an obelisk which was not apparent until the temple wall was cleaned last spring.

This relief was carved about 1090 B.C. We pick up the story into which it fits almost four hundred years earlier, when Thutmosis III came to Thebes after his first campaign in Syria. At that time he inspected the temples in the city. To the east of the Temple of Amon he found a building in poor condition. The surrounding walls of mud brick were crumbling. He razed the building and the walls and erected on the site his famous jubilee hall.

While we have no exact information about the earlier building, we know that it was of considerable importance. When Thutmosis I enclosed the Twelfth Dynasty temple within a court, and erected what we now call the Fourth and Fifth Pylons before this, he left a corridor between the southern wall of the court and the temenos wall surrounding it. This broad passage now leads to the jubilee hall, and must have led to the earlier eastern building. Flanking this building's eastern entrance Hatshepsut placed

two obelisks. These are the ones whose transport she pictures on one of the terrace walls of her mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahri. She had commissioned them shortly after she had become regent for the boy Thutmosis III. Before they were inscribed and erected she had proclaimed herself a collegiate king, holding the senior position until her death.

Thutmosis built a new surrounding wall for the Temple of Amon, close against the obelisks, closing the eastern entrance to the temple. Between the obelisks, abutting the wall, he constructed a small shrine. The naos and the two figures within it were hewn from a single block of alabaster. This is now broken off at arm pit level, and scholars are in disagreement about the identity of the figures and even of the sex of one.

Thutmosis III had commissioned a single obelisk to stand before this shrine, in the "upper court," i.e., the rear court, of Karnak. Though the inscriptions on it had been finished, it was not erected during the king's lifetime. It was found by his grandson, Thutmosis IV, in the shop of the stone masons to the south of Karnak where it had lain neglected for thirty-five years. The younger monarch erected it in its intended place, at "the Upper Gateway of Karnak, opposite Thebes."

Only the foundations of the base are still in situ. The obelisk was removed to Rome and erected at one end of the Circus Maximus in 357. Long afterwards it was dug out of the mud into which it had fallen and re-erected in the Piazza of St. John Lateran in 1587. It is over 105 feet in length, the tallest obelisk known.

Under Ramses II the shrine was extended to the east. The construction was under the supervision of the venerable First Prophet of Amon, Bekhenkhons. On one of the walls is the figure of "Amon-who-hears-prayer," but Bekhenkhons said it was the shrine of "Ramses II-who-hears-prayer." From the name of the priest the entrance became known as "The Gate of Beki," but on the monument itself it is called "The Upper Gateway." Some 100 feet to the east Ramses II erected another pair of obelisks.

Thus we know that in the Nineteenth Dynasty this shrine, with its five obelisks, was a special place of prayer. It seems certain that it was so intended by Thutmosis III, who told that he "erected a proper place of hearing, ... the naos therein of a single block of stone." The main temple of Amon was not accessible to ordinary people but they were given this shrine to which they could repair.

The relief in the Temple of Khonsu certainly shows this shrine which at that period was known as "The Hearing Ear." The obelisk probably was the one of Thutmosis III just in front of the naos. The figures therein were, at the end of the Twentieth Dynasty at least, identified as Amon and Amunet. From other sources we learn that there was in the Ramesside period an established priesthood of "Amon of the Hearing Ear."

The shrine was further enlarged by Taharka and Nechtenebo I built a monumental gateway just behind the obelisks of Ramses II. In the Greek period an inner doorway was redecorated by "Euergetes II-who-hears-prayer" (170-116 B.C.). This mention of two of the rulers as the ones who heard the prayers of the people leads to the conclusion that at some times, and perhaps all, the king was identified with Amon in this place.

Since the building removed by Thutmosis III was important, and since it is known that it was the custom of Egyptian kings to provide places where the common people might pray, we can speculate that it, too, was a place of public prayer. We have no

knowledge of its antiquity, but it was at least as early as the reign of Thutmosis I. So for a millennium and a half the residents of Thebes who were not of the priesthood could in their own chapel pray to the two primeval deities of their city.

But the mystery of the identity of "Amenhotep-of-the-Date-Palm" remains unsolved. This certainly was a figure of Amenhotep I who became the patron deity of the Theban necropolis. A chapel of "Amenhotep-of-the-Garden" was in the vicinity of the workmen's village of Deir el-Medineh, and one of "Amenhotep-of-the-Open-Court" was south of the tomb of the Eleventh Dynasty ruler Intef I. A portable statue of "Amenhotep-the-Favorite" had a resting place in a room south of the sanctuary of the bark at Karnak and there probably were other chapels occupied by the statue as it was carried about. But "Amenhotep-of-the-Date-Palm" is, as far as we can tell, unattested elsewhere.

The particular relief in the Temple of Khonsu is only one of the many still unpublished which help to throw light into the dim spots of Egyptian history. Within a few years we will be able to make these available for study.

The tenseness which the news media indicate exists in the Middle East is little felt here. Our relations with the government are excellent and our friendships with the members of the Department of Antiquities continue close.

Because most areas not tourist centers are closed to foreigners for security reasons, many archaeologists contemplate excavations in the Theban district. As far as we know, the only new enterprise actually started is by the Austrians under Manfred Bietak in Asasif. The number of continuing expeditions, however, is large. The Franco-Egyptian Center under Jean Lauffray, Pierre Anus, and Ramadan Saad is in its third season of work in the exploration and preservation of Karnak. The French Archaeological Institute has Jean Jaquet at the head of its work in Karnak-North, and will resume work in Deir el-Medineh shortly. Dieter Arnold continues the work of the German Archaeological Institute in Asasif and the mortuary temple of Montuhotep II at Deir el-Bahri. The Polish expedition has resumed the restoration of the temple of Hatshepsut at the same site. Herbert Ricke has returned to the examination of the architectural plan of Amenhotep III's mortuary temple. Mahmoud Abdel Rizaq and Mohammed Salah are going ahead with work at the site of Medieval Luxor, before the Luxor Temple, and tombs in Khokha, in the necropolis, respectively. Most of Ray Smith's Akhnaten Temple Project, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, is being carried on in their Cairo headquarters, while the same university's documentation work in Dra Abu-el-Naga, under Lanny Bell, with two graduate students from the Oriental Institute among his assistants, is expected to be resumed within the next few days.

What we think are the most interesting monuments of antiquity, and certainly the best preserved, are all open. They are well worth a visit.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN EGYPT

by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, ARCE Fellow,  
Associate Professor, Smith College

(Though the working classes represent a large segment of any developing region, they have thus far been overlooked by most researchers in the social sciences. Professor Abu Jaber's current research project relating to the rise and development of the labor movements in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon departs from their pattern and

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ventures onto ground that has heretofore lain fallow. What follows is an excerpt from his preliminary working paper on Egypt.)

In all countries of the Arab world the trade union movement remains weak. This is true even in Egypt, where it has had the longest history and where it is, at this time, the most highly developed, comparing favorably with the trade union movements of India, Turkey, Greece, Italy and most of Latin America. Until the Revolution of 1952, the concern of the government for the lot of the Egyptian worker was negative, the major problems regarding the laborer being how to harness his energy and how to maintain control over his activities with as little benefit to him as possible. Until 1930 labor problems were dealt with through the police and were considered as a security matter. The mode of industrial development was greatly influenced by government from the very beginning and thus, unlike the West, government in Egypt was a direct party in any attempt to create labor organizations. Furthermore, the labor movement in Egypt was always linked to the national struggle for independence, so that, as nationalist ideology expanded its base of support among the masses, the labor movement's fortunes were expanded too. It is interesting to note that Al-Hizb al-Watani al-Masri (the Egyptian Nationalist Party) espoused the nascent trade union movement in Egypt. The Communist movement's attempt to capture the trade union movement in Egypt never succeeded.

The earliest attempts at unionism were encouraged by foreign laborers imported into the tobacco and other industries. Later the Nationalist party took the lead and, when Mustafa Kamil died, labor's support was given to the Wafd Party. In the 1920's and thirties the Wafd, along with the Communist Party, attempted to organize its support among the workers. Government repression, weakness of the movement itself and its lack of leadership and finances contributed to the failure. In addition the weakness was a reflection of the slow industrial expansion and the general weakness of the nationalist movement in the period. Needless to say, labor conditions in terms of wages, health, safety, housing, and other matters were extremely poor.

The decline of the nationalist movement and its tendency to fragment was also reflected on the labor movement. The Wafd even placed Prince Abbas Halim as head of the labor movement. Several attempted federations of labor were formed and soon failed. In the mid-thirties several strikes were attempted and were harshly put down. In 1940, following another wave of strikes in Cairo and Alexandria, the government banned all strikes and union activities.

In 1942 when the Wafd came to power again the right of trade unions to form was legally established. Law No. 85 entitled "The Labor Unions Act of 1942", recognized the legality of workers' unions for the first time. The pre-1952 regime's sponsorship of the trade union movement was motivated more by the desire for an orderly society than by humanitarian feelings. Since 1952, however, there has been a genuine and sincere concern for the lot of the working man. The July 23, 1952 revolution, which is still in progress, obliterated the power of the feudal landlords and capitalists and since 1961 has been attempting to enlist workers and peasants as the new supporters for the regimes.

Although the 1942 law recognized the unions, it contained many restrictive clauses which hampered a genuine development. This, coupled with the lack of strong leadership and weak organization and finances, further weakened the position of unions. The War, the weakness of the nationalist movement and the contention among several parties and movements, including the Communists and the Moslem Brotherhood, for union support, added further confusion and fragmentation.

Perhaps the greatest change brought about by the 1952 Revolution was that of attitude: a government which had considered trade unionism little different from a Communist, seditious activity now looked with sympathy on labor demands; an attitude of total hostility and antagonism was now nearly reversed.

The low productivity of the Egyptian worker, reflecting his poor health, squalid conditions and poor housing, was to change with the coming of the Revolution. Legislation passed by the new government regulated the relationship between workers and employers and attempted to insure the right to work for every Egyptian. Law No. 317, 1952, gave agricultural workers all the rights and privileges of labor in other sectors of the economy. Other laws since have introduced the idea that labor is a social right and some have dealt with conciliation and arbitration of disputes. Law No. 319, 1952, just four months after the revolution, gave blanket protection to the labor movement. For the first time agricultural workers were permitted, even encouraged, to form their own unions and to bargain collectively. The Law also revoked the previous governmental authority to dissolve any union by simple administrative decree. It also recognized the right of trade unions to form a general federation of Egyptian workers and in 1957 the general federation became a reality. The Constitution of 1956 and that of 1964 stipulated that the state shall guarantee fair treatment to all the citizens according to the type of job they perform by limiting hours of work, establishing wage scales, health and accident insurance, unemployment insurance and the right for rest and holidays.

The 1959 Labor Code was the most comprehensive labor legislation yet attempted. The Law was applicable to industrial and agricultural workers and it equalized wages for men and women. It included new provisions for conciliation and arbitration, collective bargaining procedures, hours of work, wages, inspection, hiring and firing of workers and provisions for training and rehabilitation. The Law called for reduction of the numerous, scattered small-scale unions based on the enterprise to a small number of industry-wide unions. The new Law ended the isolation of several local unions within the same industry by tying them into larger units. Later legislation in 1964 reduced the number of general unions to twenty-seven.

Subsequent legislation to the 1959 Law established tripartite committees, composed of representatives from government, the unions and management to study and adjudicate conflicts due to work relationships. The 1961 nationalization decrees did not neglect labor. One of these decrees entitled the workers to 25% of the net profit of the enterprise. Equally important was the stipulation to include workers on the board of directors of the enterprise. In 1963 the number of representatives was raised from two to four. Work hours were reduced to seven per day, while the minimum wage was doubled.

There is no doubt but that Labor has benefited enormously from the new regime. With the abolition of exploitation and the emphasis on partnership between government and labor, improvements are occurring and, no doubt, will continue to occur.

#### Professor Creswell Honored

Professor K. A. C. Creswell, Distinguished Professor of Islamic Art and Architecture at the American University in Cairo, who has served for many years as Honorary Vice President of the ARCE, was included in the 1970 Queen's New Year's Honors List. On December 18 Professor Creswell was the guest of honor at a dinner held at the American University commemorating his ninetieth birthday and the appearance of a new edition of his Early Muslim Architecture.

On behalf of his many friends in the ARCE, the Newsletter extends its warmest congratulations to Sir Keppel and its best wishes for many productive and happy years ahead.

ELECTION OF SEVEN HONORARY MEMBERS TO A.R.C.E.

The ARCE is proud to welcome as Honorary Members the following seven Egyptian scholars who have accepted honorary membership in the American Research Center in Egypt, to which they were elected by the Board of Governors: Father G. C. Anawati, Dr. Ahmed Fakhry, Dr. Hassan Fathy, Dr. Hussein Fawzi, Dr. Labib Habachi, Dr. Ibrahim Madkour, and H. E. Dr. Saroit Okasha. The new members were informed of the election at a dinner given in their honor in Cairo on February 24, although membership was effective as of January 18, 1970. There follows a brief summary of the scholarly achievements of each of the new members.

Father G. C. Anawati, Director of the Dominican Institute of Oriental Studies in Cairo, has successfully bridged the scholarly traditions between the West and the Middle East, enjoying influence and authority at home and abroad as a student of theology and as director of one of the outstanding oriental institutes in Egypt. Active on many levels to establish effective cooperation and comprehension between the Muslim and the Christian subcultures of his country, he has risen to international renown by studies in theology and philosophy. His contributions are numerous and excellent. His teaching activities outside of Egypt, in Rome, Montreal and Los Angeles, are further evidence of his international standing, as is his work with the Second Vatican Council and with the church office for non-Christian religions.

Dr. Ahmed Fakhry, distinguished Egyptologist, has produced a considerable number of publications resulting from an active career of excavating, administration in the Department of Antiquities, and teaching. After a number of smaller articles resulting from his activities in various inspectorates in the late 1930's and the war years, Dr. Fakhry has concentrated on three areas: (a) excavation and epigraphic records in the Egyptian deserts, primarily the oases in the Sahara and secondarily in the mining and quarrying areas in the Eastern Desert; (b) excavation of the pyramid complexes in Dahshur (Snefru) and South Saqqara (Haram el-Shawaf); and (c) epigraphic work with the pre-Islamic inscriptions of Yemen. The number of publications resulting from this work is considerable and includes A Spotlight on Ancient Egypt (1955), Six Thousand Years of Egyptian History (1956), The Monuments of Snefru at Dahshur (1959) and The Pyramids (1961). Dr. Fakhry's international reputation has been enhanced by his having taught, as visiting professor, in the United States, Jordan, China and various European capitals.

Dr. Hassan Fathy is one of Egypt's leading architects and one of its most distinguished cultural figures. He was the planner of Gourna New Village, located across the river from Luxor, which was the subject of his highly successful book entitled Gourna: A Tale of Two Villages. Dr. Fathy was a member of a research group of the Athens Technological Institute and was Consulting Architect to Doxiadis Associates in Athens. He has served as head of the Architectural Section in the Faculty of Fine Arts at Cairo University and as Director of the Building Department in the Ministry of Education. Dr. Fathy carried out research projects and urban planning in several Arab capitals. In 1969 he was awarded the Gold Medal for the Arts by President Nasser and last September he chaired an international symposium of architects, town-planners, sociologists and historians on "The Architecture and Planning of Cairo, Past, Present and Future", held in Cairo in connection with celebration of the millenary of the founding of the city.

Dr. Hussein Fawzi is a scholar whose work represents a very special blend of belles-lettres, scholarship and oblique political action. Initially a scientist, Dr. Fawzi became the outstanding oceanographer of Egypt and established the oceanographic station at Alexandria. Named as Under Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, Dr. Fawzi did much to promote government sponsorship of cultural activities. Turning to writing, Dr. Fawzi became cultural editor for one of the leading Egyptian newspapers. Dr. Fawzi achieved international reputation for his Sinbad series, a number of studies or novels combining research into the geographical ideas of classical Islam with a description and critique of contemporary Egypt. Dr. Fawzi's election two years ago to the presidency of the Institut d'Egypt was fitting recognition of an imaginative and creative scholar who has excelled in a wide range of scientific, literary, musical and cultural activities.

Dr. Labib Habachi, a distinguished Egyptologist with an international reputation, has been one of the most productive scholars, making the best possible use of the monuments to which his position as an official of the Antiquities Department gave him access. His familiarity with ancient Egyptian monuments, reliefs, paintings, graffiti, often small, obscure and hard to reach, gained largely through his own energy, is probably unrivaled. Dr. Habachi has an unusual talent for interpreting and deciphering poorly preserved inscriptions. He combines in a most felicitous manner description and reading with interpretation. Dr. Habachi's most significant studies are probably those in which dossiers bearing on the careers of individuals and families have been assembled and historical conclusions, especially regarding administrative and social history, drawn from them. The aggregate of papers such as his study of Nebhepetre Nentuhotep II or the Theban Tomb 282 is a considerable mass of data bearing on the social history of mostly the New Kingdom, where before him the scattered raw materials were virtually meaningless.

Dr. Ibrahim Madkour is a specialist in Muslim philosophy and the author of two works which have successfully survived the critique of two generations of scholars as standard works. Still laboring over the solution of problems of Muslim intellectual history, Dr. Madkour has risen to a position of uncrowned leadership in his field in Egypt and in the other Arabic speaking countries. As Permanent Secretary General of the Arab Language Academy, he has been very influential in directing the efforts of this body into fruitful channels and, perhaps even more important, in sustaining endeavors which without his encouragement would have lapsed. A man of great culture who has achieved a high standard of scholarly accomplishment and scholarly morality, Dr. Madkour during the last twenty years has been a constructive influence within and outside of Egypt.

Dr. Saroit Okasha, an officer by training and a civilian by attitudes, established his scholarly reputation by a major work of editorship before documenting his cultural enlightenment and administrative gifts by twice being appointed Minister of Culture. French educated, yet sensitive to Anglo-Saxon mentality, Dr. Okasha translated Khalil Gibran into French. The planning and execution by the Ministry of Culture of an intensive twelve-month program of cultural productions and international seminars in commemoration of the millenary of the founding of Cairo is a tribute to the energy, imagination and determination of the Minister. Disciplined intelligence, an education bordering on erudition, a worldwide outlook in cultural matters and that tenacity without which the other gifts will not avail a public figure have lifted Dr. Okasha to a position of great effectiveness and great respect.

#### Introducing the Fellows

The ARCE awarded grants to eleven scholars who this year have pursued their research projects in Cairo. With the exception of one Fellow, the nature of whose

project called for visits to Coptic monuments within areas currently banned to foreigners, the work of our Fellows has been affected very little by the present unsettled situation. Local authorities have cooperated in issuing the necessary permits giving our Fellows access to most of the library facilities and archival material. Notable exceptions have been the Dar al Mahfuzat, containing primarily such economic and social files as pension records and land registration, and the Khedivial Library at Abdine Palace, containing the Royal Family library, much of whose material has been transferred to the Dar al Kutub.

Kamel Abu Jaber, Associate Professor at Smith College, is spending the year in the U.A.R., with frequent trips to Lebanon and Jordan, studying the "Rise and Development of the Labor Movements in Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan." Bernard V. Bothmer, Vice-Director for Collections at the Brooklyn Museum, arrived in February with his wife and daughter to spend four months working on a "Corpus of Late Egyptian Sculpture between 700 B.C. and A.D. 100," as well as a study in "Changes of Relief Style between the early Ptolemaic Period and the Middle Roman Period, from 280 B.C. to A.D. 100." Ralph M. Coury and his wife are in Egypt for the year, while Mr. Coury, a doctoral candidate at Princeton, works on the "Development of Arab Nationalism in Egypt between the Two World Wars." Jack A. Crabbs, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in Cairo in November from the University of Chicago to start work on a study of "Modern Egyptian Historiography", with particular emphasis on Abd al-Rahman al-Rafici. Lois Dreher had planned to spend three months in Cairo examining architectural and ornamental sculpture of Coptic collections in the U.A.R., but she was called home urgently for personal reasons after only three weeks.

Fay A. Frick and her daughter have been in Cairo since the summer, where Mrs. Frick has been identifying and classifying Ayyubid ceramics from the Fustat collection. Arthur E. Goldschmidt, Jr., Assistant Professor at Pennsylvania State University, was in Cairo for three months this fall studying the life and works of Mustafa Kamil. F. Robert Hunter, completing his second successive year in Egypt on an ARCE grant, is completing his project on "Bureaucracy and the Turko-Egyptian Elite in the Nineteenth Century", after which he will return to Harvard. Carolyn G. Killean, of the University of Chicago and formerly an ARCE Fellow in 1966-67, will arrive in Cairo in April for four months to work on an "Affirmation of the Structural Features of Egyptian Inter-Arabic." Laverne J. Kunke, also from the University of Chicago, is in Cairo for most of the year studying "Public Health in Egypt in the Time of Muhammed Ali." Howard D. Rowland, a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan, has completed his project entitled "The Arab-Israeli Conflict as Reflected in Modern Arabic Fiction."

#### NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN THE U.A.R.

##### Department of Antiquities

During the week of March 14 eight masterpieces of Egyptian art left Cairo by air to be exhibited at the World's Fair in Osaka. Five objects are from the Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities and two are from the Museum of Islamic Art. The objects include:

- (1) Family group of Wash-ka; limestone; Dynasty V  
(no. CG 100);
- (2) Scribe statue; limestone; early Dynasty VI  
(no. CG 78);
- (3) Stela of Intef; limestone; early Dynasty XII  
(no. CG 20561);

- (4) Balustrade relief of Akhenaten with queen and princess; indurated limestone; Dynasty XVIII (no. TR 32/10/26/12);
- (5) Guardian statue of Tutankhamen; wood with stucco, polychrome; late Dynasty XVIII (no. T. 181);
- (6) Royal head with Upper Egyptian crown, without uraeus; red granite; called "Ramesses II" but probably of Dynasty XII (no. CG 644);
- (7) Part of the sarcophagus of the Emir Hisn al-din Tha'lab; wood; Ayyubid Period (no. Isl. 437);
- (8) Door from the Mosque of El Hanafy; wood inlaid with silver; Ottoman Period (no. Isl. 12034).

Although most of the forty-three pieces of sculpture from the Cairo Museum to be sent to the U.S. to be exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art had been packed and crated, a note from the Minister of Culture in the first week in March notified the appropriate persons that the decision to send the exhibit to the States had been indefinitely postponed, since the time was not auspicious for the U.A.R. to send such precious objects to this country.

Plans are being made for the loan of items from the Cairo Museum for a Tutankhamen Exhibit at the British Museum in 1972. Preliminary plans were discussed last fall, during the visit to the U.A.R. of Professor I. E. S. Edwards, and were the subject of a meeting in mid-March between the Minister of Culture and Lord Humphrey Treveleyan, Member of the Board of the British Museum.

With the removal of the best pieces from the Cairo Museum in 1967 for safe-keeping and the further depletion of the collection by the crating of objects to be sent to exhibitions in the U.S., Japan and the U.K., the greatest Egyptian collection in the world today is rather disappointing to the tourist. The gold mask of Tutankhamen is, however, still on exhibit. The archeologist familiar with the objects will find a few compensations: he can occasionally climb sandbags to view antiquities never before exposed at eye-level, he can now view the rarely accessible back side of sculptures in floor cases which have been turned to face the walls and the removal of some floor cases has unblocked some antiquities which have not been properly seen for nearly half a century.

#### Other Expeditions

Professor Bryan Emery of University College, London, working under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Society, completed another season at North Saqqara on March 10. Professor Emery uncovered a second ibis gallery which in turn connected with another gallery filled with mummified hawks, each placed in an earthenware pot identical in size and shape to those containing the ibis mummies. Several caches of bronzes, including such temple furnishings as exquisitely carved portable incense burners and incense burner stands five feet high, were discovered in the hawk gallery. Two weeks before the close of the season Professor Emery broke into the cow gallery for which he has long been searching, containing sarcophagi of the mothers of the apis bull, in many ways comparable to the bull serapeum located approximately half a mile to the southwest. Clearing of the cow gallery has just begun, but further

work must await the shoring up of the roof which has partially collapsed a few hundred meters from the point of entry, which is not the original entrance to the gallery. At least one of the chambers off the gallery has been cleared and all the fragments of the original granite sarcophagus, apparently deliberately destroyed by Christians, have been recovered. A dozen stelae have also been retrieved from the cow gallery, six of which bear the name of Imhotep, a collection which in some ways is comparable to the stelae discovered by Mariettte in the serapeum and now stored in the Louvre.

Mr. Jean Leclant returned to the Sorbonne during the first week in February, having spent several months at Saqqara with Prof. Lauer on a project sponsored by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (Paris), financed by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and with the collaboration of the Department of Antiquities. During this period Mr. Leclant recovered approximately forty inscribed blocks from the pyramid of Pepi I.

Dr. James E. Harris with members of his mission passed through Cairo during the first week in March on his way to Aswan to continue his cephalometric study of the Nubian schoolchildren at Bellana before returning to Luxor to x-ray a skeletal collection from the Theban tombs, a project funded by Smithsonian through the A.R.C.E.

Mr. Lanny Bell, his wife and three other members of his University of Pennsylvania Museum expedition, arrived in Luxor early in March to begin their third season clearing and recording the tombs at Dra Abu el-Naga. The cleaning and plastering of Tomb 35 (Bekenkhons) is continuing, along with the collating of texts, and the reconstruction of the pillars in the broad-hall of Tomb 157 (Nebweneb) and the clearing of debris is proceeding on schedule. This season the expedition is living on the A.R.C.E. houseboat Fostat, moored alongside the Luxor Temple.

The German archeological expedition excavating on Elephantine Island in Aswan under the direction of Dr. Werner Kaiser has discovered eight prehistoric skeletons estimated to be approximately 10,000 years old. The skeletons, currently being x-rayed and tested, were found in a natural cavity in the granite at a depth of three meters on the west bank of the River, directly across from the Cataract Hotel.

#### Other Events

Mr. Christopher Thoron, who has served since the departure from Cairo of Dr. Thomas A. Bartlett last June as "Acting for the President" of the American University in Cairo, was appointed President in early March.

Professor Jean-Philippe Laner has recently been elected Vice-President of the Institut d'Egypte to succeed Professor Francois Daumas, who returned to France last summer.

During the month of February the Second International Book Fair was held in the Gezira Exhibition Grounds. The Fair was well-attended, publishing firms were well-represented, and the ARCE Center took advantage of the discount rates to purchase volumes for its growing library.

Mr. James W. Vanderbeek, Chairman of the Amoco U.A.R. Oil Company, formerly the Pan American U.A.R. Oil Company, was awarded the Order of Merit, Second Class, by President Nasser prior to Mr. Vanderbeek's departure in February. Mr. Vanderbeek has been succeeded by Mr. Charles Walton.

The newly-completed twenty-five story Cairo Sheraton Hotel, located on the west bank of the Nile at the Giza end of the Kubr El Galaa bridge, was officially opened on March 15. The hotel is complete with restaurant, snack bar, two bars, casino, sun-deck and swimming pool. Although the current volume of tourists would hardly appear to warrant the opening of another first-class hotel in Cairo at this time, it is hoped that eventually the 396 rooms will be occupied.

Another indication of business-as-usual was the Annual International Tennis Tournament held at the Gezira Sporting Club in March. The winner of the well-attended matches was the Spanish Wimbledon champion, Manolo Santana.

#### THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

The Christmas - New Year holidays brought to Cairo an influx of students and teachers from Beirut, many of whom called at the Center. Christine Soghor, formerly a member of the Mendes Expedition, spent most of January in Cairo working on material in the Museum for her dissertation. Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce Haldane, a Fulbright-Hays grantee, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Philipp, all from U.C.L.A., stopped at the Center. Dr. Richard H. Pierce, ARCE Fellow in 1963-64 and currently teaching Egyptology at the University of Bergen, Norway, accompanied two of his Norwegian students on a month's visit to the historical monuments of Egypt. Dr. Gwendolyn M. Carter, Director of African Studies at Northwestern University, called to discuss our fellowship program. Dr. I. William Zartman, Executive Secretary of the Middle East Studies Association, on a swing through the Arab capitals, visited the office to explore ways and means of closer collaboration between MESA and the ARCE. Mr. Paul B. Johnson, Middle East representative of the Quaker Service, who has his office in Cyprus, called at the office. Mr. Jean Leclant, ARCE member and professor at the Sorbonne, called at the Center at the completion of another season at Saqqara. Prof. K. A. C. Creswell, whose name appears earlier in this Newsletter, visited us to acknowledge messages of congratulation from the ARCE President. Professor and Mrs. John A. Wilson checked in before proceeding to Luxor, where they will stay for three months at Chicago House.

During the first week in February Mr. Lanny Bell from the Pennsylvania University Museum, accompanied by his wife and three members of his expedition, passed through Cairo. Miss Virginia Burton from the Metropolitan Museum and Mr. William Young of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts arrived to assist in the cataloguing, packing and crating of 43 pieces from the Cairo Museum. Mr. Allen Acheson, a member of the Board of Trustees of Tarkio College, called at the Center during February, as did Miss Elizabeth Kraemer, with Time-Life Books in Bonn. Dr. Hussein Fawzi, President of the Institut d'Egypt and newly elected Honorary Member of the ARCE, paid us a visit. Mr. Geoffrey Martin of Christ's College, formerly with Prof. Emery's expedition at Saqqara, stopped by to see us at the conclusion of a three months project in the Cario Museum. Bishop Cragg, recently arrived in Cairo to be regional assistant to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, paid a courtesy call at the Center. Mrs. Ali Badran (Margot Farranto), ARCE Fellow in 1967-68, visited Cairo for two weeks with her husband, who is serving with the United Nations in Tripoli as Adviser to the Libyan Government on top management development in the National Institute of Public Administration.